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Again a few days later (Aug. 4), several hundred miles farther down the Columbia, at the Little Dalles, Washington I heard a Red-eye singing in some large trees at the edge of the river. This latter place is nearly two hundred miles to the south of Golden and about the same distance southeast of Ashcroft.

These facts make it seem at least probable that the species will be found in all favorable situations throughout the intermediate region.—C. F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Chestnut-sided Warbler Nesting in Missouri.**—Central Illinois is generally considered to be the southernmost limit in the Mississippi Valley of the summer home of this Warbler, and thus far there appears to be no record for southern Iowa. I desire to say, however, that while in Missouri the past June (1892) I observed *D. pensylvanica* on two occasions and under circumstances that point most conclusively to the probability of its nesting in that State. On June 3, while visiting the woods skirting the Rivér Des Peres near St. Louis, in company with Mr. O. Widmann of Old Orchard, Mo., a male was discovered singing in the top of a tree on the edge of a blackberry thicket and to all appearances settled for the season, Mr. Widmann's attention being first directed to it by the peculiarity of its song as a summer resident for that locality.

Later, on the 19th of the month, while riding by wagon in Reynolds County, Mo., from Edge Hill to Middlebrook, and about half way between those points a male and a female were detected by me in the act of copulation, the locality being a tract of country formerly cleared of its timber by charcoal burners, but now growing up with brush. This was in a region about ninety miles south by southwest from St. Louis. Mr. Widmann again saw a male (probably the original bird) in the first locality herein mentioned on June 21, and we were informed by Mr. Philo W. Smith, Jr., of St. Louis, that he had taken as many as six nests of the Chestnut-sided Warbler in one day at Greenwood, a small suburb a few miles west of the city.

In the light of our previous knowledge, the foregoing notes will serve to extend considerably the known breeding range of this bird.—B. F. GAULT, *Glen Ellyn, Du Page Co., Illinois.*

**Two Cape Cod Records.**—*Rallus elegans*.—Mr. P. L. Small of Provincetown, Mass., has presented me with the remains of a King Rail that was caught in a muskrat trap in North Truro early in February, 1892. The skin has been badly damaged by mice, but enough is left unhurt to make the identification certain. Mr. Small received the bird in the flesh a few days after it was taken. The early part of the winter of 1891-1892 was very mild in eastern Massachusetts, and I am told that until the middle of February there was no ice in the marshes where the Rail was captured.

**Cathartes aura.**—During the latter part of June, 1892, while spending a few days at North Truro, I was told that a Portuguese family in the village had a living 'Bald Eagle' which they had caught slightly wounded. My informant assured me that the bird must be a Bald Eagle, for he had seen it and had noticed particularly that it had no feathers on its head. On looking into the matter I found, as I expected, a Turkey Buzzard. The bird had been caught near the boundary line between North Truro and Provincetown about June 20, but refused all food and died the night before my visit (June 26). It proved to be an adult male in good plumage, but had evidently received a charge of No. 8 shot, nearly a dozen of which were lodged in various parts of the body.—**GERRIT S. MILLER, JR., Cambridge, Mass.**

**Notes on a Few Birds from Northern Ohio.**—These notes are presented as being supplementary in some degree to Dr. Wheaton's admirable report in Vol. IV of the Ohio State Geological Survey, to which the reader is referred for the previous history of these birds in this region.

**Glaucionetta islandica.**—An adult female was brought to me by Mr. Warden of Lorain, Ohio, March 30, 1892.

**Clangula hyemalis.**—In December, 1891, a large flock of these Ducks stayed for a time near Lorain, and numbers were entangled and drowned in the gill-nets that are set in about fifty-four feet of water. One fish-boat brought in twenty-seven taken in this way in one day.

**Oidemia deglandi.**—Three, two males and a female, were brought to me May 11, 1892, that had been taken in Mr. Warden's gill-nets near Lorain.

**Ardea cœrulea.**—There is a fine specimen of this bird in spring plumage in Mr. Jump's collection, that was taken near Oberlin about ten years ago.

**Tringa canutus.**—I have two records of this 'maritime' species, one based on a head that I picked up on the shore of Lake Erie in October, 1890, the other on a bird killed by Mr. Harry Warden, of Lorain, and presented to Oberlin College, Sept., 1891.

**Tringa bairdii.**—I took several specimens Aug. 30, 1890, near Lorain, and have seen them at other times. I do not think it can be classed as 'rare.'

**Loxia leucoptera.**—Prof. J. T. Shaw identified as this species a bird that his cat brought in on April 10, 1892. The specimen was thoroughly examined, but unfortunately was not preserved.

**Chondestes grammacus.**—I noticed this bird for the first time this year (1892), when I found two pairs building nests near Oberlin.

**Helminthophila celata.**—Mr. G. D. Wilder took a specimen of this western species near Oberlin May 11, 1892.

**Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea.**—Mr. G. D. Wilder took a well-marked specimen April 16, 1892, near Oberlin. This is, Mr. Ridgway tells me, the first record for west of the Alleghanies.—**L. M. MCCORMICK, Oberlin, Ohio.**